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| 3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY PO BOX 33427 ST. PAUL, MN 55133-3427 | | | KOYAMA, KUMIKO C | |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

Amendment received on November 22, 2005 has been acknowledged.

Double Patenting

1. A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

2. Claim 18 is provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claim 60 of copending Application No. 09/882,969. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

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4. Claim 1-24, 48-49 and 67-74 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 60 and 64-77 of copending Application No. 09/882,969 (herein after '969 application). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the present claimed invention is a broader recitation of the '969 application.

Re claim 1 of the present invention: Claim 1 of the present invention recites "A method of collecting information related to RFID tags associated with items of interest, comprising the steps of: (a) selecting a category of items using a user interface associated with an RFID reader; (b) using the RFID reader to interrogate at least one RFID tag associated with an item of interest; and (c) associating information related to the at least one item with the selected category."

Re claim 60 of '969 application: Claim 60 of the '969 invention recites "A method of interrogating RFID tags associated with items of interest, comprising the steps of: (a) selecting at least one category of items using a user interface associated with an RFID reader; (b) interrogating RFID tags associated with items, at least one of which is within the category of items; (c) categorizing information related to the at least one item(s) associated with the interrogated RFID tag(s) in at least one of the categories; and (d) ignoring any RFID-tagged-item that may not be categorized in at least one category."

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

5. Claims 32-37 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 14-16 and 42 of copending Application No. 09/755,714 (herein after '714 application). Although the conflicting claims are

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not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the present claimed invention is a broader recitation of the '714 application.

Re claim 32 of the present invention: Claim 32 of the present invention recites "A method of obtaining information related to items associated with RFID tags, comprising the steps of: (a) interrogating the RFID tags in an order; and (b) organizing the information in an order other than the order in which the tags were interrogated."

Re claim 37 of '714 application: Claim 37 of '714 application recites "A method of using an RFID reader for interrogating RFID tags associated with items of interest, by programming the RFID reader to provide specified information regarding each item of interest in a specified order on a user interface associated with the RFID reader, at least some of the information being selected from the group consisting of a name or title of the item, s serial or call number of the item, and a desired location for the item."

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1, 3-24, 48, 49, 75-98, 101 and 102 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garber et al (US 6,232,870) in view of Parulski et al (US 5,633,678).

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Re claims 1, 4-6, 8, 9, 12 and 14: Garber teaches a method of using a portable RFID device with a group of items each having an RFID tag, inputting information to the device describing a certain item or class of items, scanning the RFID tags associated with each item in the group of items, receiving signals from each of the scanned RFID tags, and comparing the received signals to the information input to the device to determine whether the certain item or class of items are present amount the group of items (col 18, lines 55+). As described above, Parulski teaches that the category information is stored in a removable storage device.

Garber fails to teach categorizing information related to the at least one item(s) associated with the interrogated RFID tag(s) obtained in step (b) in at least one of the categories selected in step (a).

Parulski teaches a categorization feature which enables a user to establish an appropriate category, providing classification of the images by subject, before taking a group of pictures (col 4, lines 55-60). After the user selects a particular category, the image is captured and the category information is stored in the removable storage device (col 4, lines 66-col 5, line 1). The use can select a particular category and download only the images, which have a particular category identifier, or the images can all be downloaded and stored in file folders labeled each category name (col 5, lines 4-8). Parulski further teches that the category information can be default code symbols (A, B, C, etc) or can be externally-generated category information, such as names and optional text (col 4, lines 59-64). Furthermore, Parulski teaches that the categorization feature is included in a digital camera, which is a portable device (col 4, lines 55-58), and the camera includes an LCD device for the user to view and provide selections (col 5,

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lines 52-67). Parulski also teaches that a user selects one or more categories for a plurality of images (Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Parulski to the teachings of Garber in order to customize the stored item or item data according to the user, such that the user can easily find and retrieve the item in faster manner.

Re claim 3: As described above, Parulski teaches that the category information can be default code symbols. Parulski teaches that the categorization feature is included in a digital camera, which is a portable device (col 4, lines 55-58), and the camera includes an LCD device for the user to view and provide selections (col 5, lines 52-67).

Re claims 7 and 15: As described above, Parulski teaches that the category can be externally-generated category information, and therefore, the category information is uploaded externally. Since Parulski teaches an LCD for display of information as described above.

Re claims 10 and 11: Parulski discloses that the category information can be default code symbol or can be externally-generated category information, such as names and optional text and/or graphic overlays. Since the category information can be names, optional text and/or graphic overlays, the category information may or may not be mutually exclusive because one category may or may not represent more than one category.

Re claim 13: Parulski discloses that the category information can be default code symbol or can be externally-generated category information, such as names and optional text and/or graphic overlays. Garber also teaches describing a certain item or class of items Therefore, the categories describe different types of items.

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Re claim 16: Parulski teaches that after the user selects a particular category, the image is captured and the category information is stored in the removable storage device (col 4, lines 66-col 5, line 1) as described above.

Re claim 17: Parulski teaches a flash EPROM memory (col 4, lines 54-55).

Re claims 18, 21, 22 and 91: Garber teaches a method of using a portable RFID device with a group of items each having an RFID tag, inputting information to the device describing a certain item or class of items, scanning the RFID tags associated with each item in the group of items, receiving signals from each of the scanned RFID tags, and comparing the received signals to the information input to the device to determine whether the certain item or class of items are present amount the group of items (col 18, lines 55+).

Garber fails to teach categorizing information related to the at least one item(s) associated with the interrogated RFID tag(s) obtained in step (b) in at least one of the categories selected in step (a).

Parulski teaches a categorization feature which enables a user to establish an appropriate category, providing classification of the images by subject, before taking a group of pictures (col 4, lines 55-60). After the user selects a particular category, the image is captured and the category information is stored in the removable storage device (col 4, lines 66-col 5, line 1). The use can select a particular category and download only the images, which have a particular category identifier, or the images can all be downloaded and stored in file folders labeled each category name (col 5, lines 4-8). Since Parulski teaches that the user can select a particular category and download only the images that have a particular category identifier, Parulski teaches ignoring any item that may not be categorized in the category identified. Parulski further

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teches that the category information can be default code symbols (A, B, C, etc) or can be externally-generated category information, such as names and optional text (col 4, lines 59-64). Furthermore, Parulski teaches that the categorization feature is included in a digital camera, which is a portable device (col 4, lines 55-58), and the camera includes an LCD device for the user to view and provide selections (col 5, lines 52-67). Parulski also teaches that a user selects one or more categories for a plurality of images (Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Parulski to the teachings of Garber in order to customize the stored item or item data according to the user, such that the user can easily find and retrieve the item in faster manner.

Re claims 19 and 92: As described above, Parulski teaches that the category information is stored in a removable storage device.

Re claims 20 and 93: Garber teaches that the category describes a certain item or class of items

Re claims 23 and 94: Parulski teaches that after the user selects a particular category, the image is captured and the category information is stored in the removable storage device (col 4, lines 66-col 5, line 1) as described above.

Re claim 24: Parulski teaches a flash EPROM memory (col 4, lines 54-55).

Re claim 48, 49, 95, 97, 98, 101 and 102: Garber teaches a method of using a portable RFID device with a group of items each having an RFID tag, inputting information to the device describing a certain item or class of items, scanning the RFID tags associated with each item in the group of items, receiving signals from each of the scanned RFID tags, and comparing the

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received signals to the information input to the device to determine whether the certain item or class of items are present amount the group of items (col 18, lines 55+). Garber teaches inputting an algorithm to the device that describes an ordered set of items, scanning a plurality of items having RFID elements to obtain information from those elements, which serves as interrogating the RFID tags in an order, and comparing a description of the items obtained using the information obtained from the RFID elements to the algorithm to determine whether the scanned items or in the algorithm order, which serves as organizing the information in an order other than the order in which the tags were interrogated (col 19, lines 19-27). Garber also teaches providing an indication to a user of any item that is not in the algorithm order (col 19, lines 27-30).

Although Garber teaches a method of collecting data and fairly suggests organizing data, Garber was not clear on the method of organizing collected data.

Parulski teaches a categorization feature which enables a user to establish an appropriate category, providing classification of the images by subject, before taking a group of pictures (col 4, lines 55-60). After the user selects a particular category, the image is captured and the category information is stored in the removable storage device (col 4, lines 66-col 5, line 1). The use can select a particular category and download only the images, which have a particular category identifier, or the images can all be downloaded and stored in file folders labeled each category name (col 5, lines 4-8). Since Parulski teaches that the user can select a particular category and download only the images that have a particular category identifier, Parulski teaches ignoring any item that may not be categorized in the category identified. Parulski further teaches that the category information can be default code symbols (A, B, C, etc) or can be externally-generated category information, such as names and optional text (col 4, lines 59-64).

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Furthermore, Parulski teaches that the categorization feature is included in a digital camera, which is a portable device (col 4, lines 55-58), and the camera includes an LCD device for the user to view and provide selections (col 5, lines 52-67). Parulski also teaches that a user selects one or more categories for a plurality of images (Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Parulski to the teachings of Garber in order to customize the stored item or item data according to the user, such that the user can easily find and retrieve the item in faster manner.

Re claim 49: Garber teaches a touch-screen display (col 15, lines 1-5).

Re claims 75, 76, 80, 81, 83, 87: Garber teaches a method of using a portable RFID device with a group of items each having an RFID tag, inputting information to the device describing a certain item or class of items, scanning the RFID tags associated with each item in the group of items, receiving signals from each of the scanned RFID tags, and comparing the received signals to the information input to the device to determine whether the certain item or class of items are present amount the group of items (col 18, lines 55+).

Garber fails to teach categorizing information related to the at least one item(s) associated with the interrogated RFID tag(s) obtained in step (b) in at least one of the categories selected in step (a).

Parulski teaches a categorization feature which enables a user to establish an appropriate category, providing classification of the images by subject, before taking a group of pictures (col 4, lines 55-60). After the user selects a particular category, the image is captured and the category information is stored in the removable storage device (col 4, lines 66-col 5, line 1). The

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use can select a particular category and download only the images, which have a particular category identifier, or the images can all be downloaded and stored in file folders labeled each category name (col 5, lines 4-8). Parulski further teaches that the category information can be default code symbols (A, B, C, etc) or can be externally-generated category information, such as names and optional text (col 4, lines 59-64). Furthermore, Parulski teaches that the categorization feature is included in a digital camera, which is a portable device (col 4, lines 55-58), and the camera includes an LCD device for the user to view and provide selections (col 5, lines 52-67). Parulski also teaches that a user selects one or more categories for a plurality of images (Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Parulski to the teachings of Garber in order to customize the stored item or item data according to the user, such that the user can easily find and retrieve the item in faster manner.

Re claims 77, 84: As described above, Parulski teaches that the category information is stored in a removable storage device.

Re claim 78: As described above, Parulski teaches that the category information can be default code symbols. Parulski teaches that the categorization feature is included in a digital camera, which is a portable device (col 4, lines 55-58), and the camera includes an LCD device for the user to view and provide selections (col 5, lines 52-67).

Re claims 79 and 88: Parulski discloses that the category information can be default code symbol or can be externally-generated category information, such as names and optional text

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and/or graphic overlays. Garber also teaches describing a certain item or class of items. Therefore, the categories describe different types of items.

Re claims 82 and 89: As described above, Parulski teaches that the category can be externally-generated category information, and therefore, the category information is uploaded externally. Since Parulski teaches an LCD for display of information as described above.

Re claims 85 and 86: Parulski discloses that the category information can be default code symbol or can be externally-generated category information, such as names and optional text and/or graphic overlays. Since the category information can be names, optional text and/or graphic overlays, the category information may or may not be mutually exclusive because one category may or may not represent more than one category.

Re claim 90: Parulski teaches that after the user selects a particular category, the image is captured and the category information is stored in the removable storage device (col 4, lines 66- col 5, line 1) as described above.

8. Claims 25-47 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garber et al in view of Barritz et al (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0008621).

Re claims 25: Garber teaches a method of using a portable RFID device with a group of items each having an RFID tag, inputting information to the device describing a certain item or class of items, scanning the RFID tags associated with each item in the group of items, receiving signals from each of the scanned RFID tags, and comparing the received signals to the information input to the device to determine whether the certain item or class of items are present amount the group of items (col 18, lines 55+). Garber teaches using the information input to update a database that includes information to an item (col 20, lines 11-12), scanning the RFID

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element associated with the item and determining whether the certain item belongs with the group of items (col 19, lines 45-51).

Garber does not specifically teach a tag that does not match.

Barrtiz teaches that when a bar code is scanned, the scanned code is verified against the database. If an entry is not found, the user may be prompted to enter descriptive information about the item at which point a new inventory item is created (Page 2, Paragraph [0045], lines 1-5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Barrtiz to the teachings of Garber such that the user is notified to create a new category for the non-matching item to ensure that the each and every item is categorized. By ensuring that every item belongs to a category, the user is able to locate the item in a faster manner.

Re claim 26: Garber teaches that the portable computer includes various feedback system, such as lights (col 15, lines 8-10).

Re claim 27: Garber teaches that the portable computer includes various feedback system, such as audio (col 15, lines 8-10).

Re claim 28: Garber teaches that the portable computer includes various feedback system, such as display (col 15, lines 8-10).

Re claim 29: Garber teaches several buttons for developing user interfaces (col 15, lines 1-5).

Re claim 30: As described above, Barrtiz teaches that if an entry is not found, the user may be prompted to enter descriptive information about the item at which point a new inventory

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item is created (Page 2, Paragraph [0045], lines 1-5). Such disclosure teaches enabling a user to create a database record for the item that does not match an entry on the database.

Re claim 31: As described above, Barritz teaches that if an entry is not found, the user may be prompted to enter descriptive information about the item at which point a new inventory item is created (Page 2, Paragraph [0045], lines 1-5). Such disclosure teaches enabling a user to enter information into the reader related to the item that does not match an entry on the database.

Re claim 38: Garber teaches a method of using a portable RFID device with a group of items each having an RFID tag, inputting information to the device describing a certain item or class of items, scanning the RFID tags associated with each item in the group of items, receiving signals from each of the scanned RFID tags, and comparing the received signals to the information input to the device to determine whether the certain item or class of items are present amount the group of items (col 18, lines 55+). Garber teaches using the information input to update a database that includes information to an item (col 20, lines 11-12), scanning the RFID element associated with the item and determining whether the certain item belongs with the group of items (col 19, lines 45-51).

Garber fails to teach that the presence or absence of the items is determined simultaneously.

Barritz teaches that when a bar code is scanned, the scanned code is verified against the database. If an entry is not found, the user may be prompted to enter descriptive information about the item at which point a new inventory item is created (Page 2, Paragraph [0045], lines 1-5). Since Barritz verifies against the database and locates the entry, Barritz also teaches simultaneously determining the presence or absence of the item because if the item is verified, it

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is present, and if the item is not verified, then it is absence. With Barritz teaching the item is either present or absence, therefore, it must be one or the other.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Barritz to the teachings of Garber such that the user is notified to create a new category for the non-matching item to ensure that the each and every item is categorized. By ensuring that every item belongs to a category, the user is able to locate the item in a faster manner.

Re claim 39: Garber teaches a method of using a portable RFID device with a group of items each having an RFID tag, inputting information to the device describing a certain item or class of items, scanning the RFID tags associated with each item in the group of items, receiving signals from each of the scanned RFID tags, and comparing the received signals to the information input to the device to determine whether the certain item or class of items are present amount the group of items (col 18, lines 55+). Garber teaches scanning a plurality of items having RFID elements to obtain information from those elements, and comparing a description of the items obtained using the information obtained from the RFID elements to the algorithm to determine whether the scanned items are in the algorithm order (col 19, lines 20-27). Garber also teaches that comparing information is compared with information describing missing items, which determines the presence or absence of the items in a storage area (col 19, lines1-5).

Garber fails to teach that the presence or absence of the items is determined simultaneously.

Barrtiz teaches that when a bar code is scanned, the scanned code is verified against the database. If an entry is not found, the user may be prompted to enter descriptive information

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about the item at which point a new inventory item is created (Page 2, Paragraph [0045], lines 1-5). Since Barrtiz verifies against the database and locates the entry, Barrtiz also teaches simultaneously determining the presence or absence of the item because if the item is verified, it is present, and if the item is not verified, then it is absence. With Barrtiz teaching the item is either present or absence, therefore, it must be one or the other.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Barrtiz to the teachings of Garber such that the user is notified to create a new category for the non-matching item to ensure that the each and every item is categorized. By ensuring that every item belongs to a category, the user is able to locate the item in a faster manner.

Re claim 40 and 41: Garber teaches a method of using a portable RFID device with a group of items each having an RFID tag, inputting information to the device describing a certain item or class of items, scanning the RFID tags associated with each item in the group of items, receiving signals from each of the scanned RFID tags, and comparing the received signals to the information input to the device to determine whether the certain item or class of items are present amount the group of items (col 18, lines 55+). Garber teaches interrogating RFID tags, each associated with an item to determine information related to the items for a first purpose of searching for certain items on a predetermine search list and using the information for a second purpose of determining the presence or absence of the items in the storage area (col 18, lines 55+ and col 19, line 1-5).

Garber fails to teach that the presence or absence of the items is determined simultaneously.

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Barrtiz teaches that when a bar code is scanned, the scanned code is verified against the database. If an entry is not found, the user may be prompted to enter descriptive information about the item at which point a new inventory item is created (Page 2, Paragraph [0045], lines 1-5). Since Barrtiz verifies against the database and locates the entry, Barrtiz also teaches simultaneously determining the presence or absence of the item because if the item is verified, it is present, and if the item is not verified, then it is absence. With Barrtiz teaching the item is either present or absence, therefore, it must be one or the other.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Barrtiz to the teachings of Garber such that the user is notified to create a new category for the non-matching item to ensure that the each and every item is categorized. By ensuring that every item belongs to a category, the user is able to locate the item in a faster manner.

Re claims 42 and 45: Garber teaches a method of using a portable RFID device with a group of items each having an RFID tag, inputting information to the device describing a certain item or class of items, scanning the RFID tags associated with each item in the group of items, receiving signals from each of the scanned RFID tags, and comparing the received signals to the information input to the device to determine whether the certain item or class of items are present amount the group of items (col 18, lines 55+). Garber teaches using an RFID device for scanning the RFID tags associated with each item and comparing the received signals to the information input to the device to determine whether the certain item or class of items are present among the group of items, which serves as a inventory list (col 18, lines 55+ and col 19, lines 42+). Garber

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also teaches providing an indication of the determination made whether the certain item belongs with the group of items to the user in real time (col 19, lines 50+).

Garber does not specifically teach correcting the inventory list.

Barritz teaches that when a bar code is scanned, the scanned code is verified against the database. If an entry is not found, the user may be prompted to enter descriptive information about the item at which point a new inventory item is created (Page 2, Paragraph [0045], lines 1-5). Since Barritz verifies against the database and locates the entry, Barritz also teaches simultaneously determining the presence or absence of the item because if the item is verified, it is present, and if the item is not verified, then it is absence. With Barritz teaching the item is either present or absence, therefore, it must be one or the other.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Barritz to the teachings of Garber such that the user is notified to create a new category for the non-matching item to ensure that the each and every item is categorized. By ensuring that every item belongs to a category, the user is able to locate the item in a faster manner.

Re claims 43, 44, 46 and 47: Garber teaches a touch-screen display (col 15, lines 1-5).

9. Claims 99 and 100 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garber in view of Parulski as applied to claim 97 above, and further in view of Barritz. The teachings of Garber as modified by Parulski have been discussed above.

Garber as modified by Parulski fails to teach creating a list of items that are not on the ordered list.

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Barrtiz teaches that when a bar code is scanned, the scanned code is verified against the database. If an entry is not found, the user may be prompted to enter descriptive information about the item at which point a new inventory item is created (Page 2, Paragraph [0045], lines 1-5). Since Barrtiz verifies against the database and locates the entry, Barrtiz also teaches simultaneously determining the presence or absence of the item because if the item is verified, it is present, and if the item is not verified, then it is absence. With Barrtiz teaching the item is either present or absence, therefore, it must be one or the other.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Barrtiz to the teachings of Garber as modified by Parulski such that the user is notified to create a new category for the non-matching item to ensure that the each and every item is categorized. By ensuring that every item belongs to a category, the user is able to locate the item in a faster manner.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments filed November 22, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to claim 1, Applicant has amended the claim to add "saving the categorized information obtained in step (c) in a database. However, as described previously in claim 2, Parulski teaches that the category information is stored in a removable storage device. Therefore, Garber in view of Parulski still teaches the claimed invention.

With respect to claim 48, the Applicant submits that neither Garber nor Parulski teaches "organizing information obtained from the RFID tags in order associated with the desired

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locations of the items in a storage area.” However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees because Garber teaches that an algorithm describes an ordered set of items, and the algorithm is used to determine whether the scanned items are in the algorithm order. Such determination teaches organizing information obtained from the RFID tags in an order associated with the desired location of the item in the storage area. Furthermore, in addition to Garber’s teaching Parulski also teaches a categorization feature, which is also considered as a method of organizing because it is arrange items in a systematic plan.

With respect to claim 95, the Applicant submits that neither Garber nor Parulski teaches “obtaining a list of information related to the RFID tags, the list organized in the order in which the RFID tags were interrogated by an RFID reader; and organizing the information in an order other than the order in which the tags were interrogated by the RFID reader.” However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Garber teaches inputting an algorithm to the device that describes an ordered set of items, scanning a plurality of items having RFID elements to obtain information from those elements. Such teaching teaches obtaining a list of information related to the RFID tags, the list organized in the order in which the RFID tags were interrogated by an RFID reader. Garber further teaches a comparing method that compares a description of items obtained using the information obtained from the RFID elements to the algorithm to determine whether the scanned items are in the algorithm order. Such disclosure teaches organizing the information in an order other than the order in which the tags were interrogated by the RFID reader. Furthermore, in addition to Garber’s teaching Parulski also teaches a categorization feature, which is also considered as a method of organizing because it is arrange items in a systematic plan.

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With respect to claims 18 and 91 regarding “ignoring any RFID-tagged-item that may not be categorized in at least one category,” the Examiner respectfully disagrees. The Applicant argues that ignoring any item that is not associated with a currently selected category is not the same as ignoring an item that may not be categorized in at least one category. The Examiner submits that an item that is not associated with a selected category means that the item was not categorized in that particular category and therefore, it is being ignored. Therefore, the item was not categorized in at least one category and as a result the item is being ignored. When Parulski teaches that the user can select a particular category and download only the images that have a particular category identifier teaches that only certain images that are identified as being a particular category is downloaded or processed. On the other hand, those images that did not belong to the particular category is not downloaded or processed. Therefore, it is being ignored.

With respect to claim 25, the Applicant submits that the Garber reference would not have looked at the bar code scanner inventory system of Barritz for modifications because Garber teaches away from the use of bar code scanners. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees because Barritz is not replacing the RFID tag system with a bar code scanner system. In this case, Garber and Barritz are related such that both systems are related to a machine-readable tag, wherein tags can be read by a device and automatically be processed by the device or another using the machine read property or data. Therefore, the Examiner does not mean to present Barritz such that the Garber system uses a bar code reader. Instead, the Examiner presented Barritz because although they use different types of tags, they are both related to an automated processing of machine-readable tags.

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With respect to claim 38-41, the Applicant submits that Barritz does not teach or suggests using information obtained by interrogating RFID tags for performing two distinct functions. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Garber teaches that the RFID is interrogated to determine whether the certain item belongs with the group of items. On the other hand Barritz teaches that the bar code is scanned to determine whether the item exists in the database. Therefore, Garber combined together with Barritz teaches two distinct functions as well as few other additional functions as described in claims 40 and 41. Also, the Applicant argues that Barritz does not teach using the information obtained by interrogating RFID tags for simultaneously performing two distinct functions. However, when the RFID tag is interrogated for the purposes of Barritz, wherein the tag is interrogated to determine whether the item exists in the database, the system also simultaneously, determines whether the tag belongs to a group or not.

With respect to claim 42 and 45, the Applicant submits that there is no teaching of enabling a user to correct an inventory list in real time. However, Barritz teaches that the user may be prompted to enter descriptive information about the item at which point a new inventory item is created. Such disclosure teaches enabling a user to correct an inventory list in real time. Claim 99 and 100 that recite creating a list of items method also taught by Barritz wherein the user enters descriptive information about the item as well. Also the reason to combine Garber and Barritz is described in response to claim 25 above.

Conclusion

11. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kumiko C. Koyama whose telephone number is 571-272-2394. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Lee can be reached on 571-272-2398. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Kumiko C. Koyama
February 06, 2006


MICHAEL G. LEE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800